Malnutrition and infant mortality

†*57. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cases of malnutrition and infant mortality in the country are constantly on rise;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the details of the efforts being made by Government to prevent and control the situation, and the achievements made in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) No, Sir, as per findings of National Family Health Survey (NFHS) III, conducted in year 2005-06, the overall decline in malnutrition amongst children below 3 years has been about 1%. It, however, varies considerably amongst States. While 17 States have registered an improvement in nutritional status, in the remaining 12 States, nutritional status has actually declined since 1998-99, when second round of NFHS was carried out. As far as the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is concerned it has also shown decline from 79 deaths per thousand in 1991-92 (NFHS-I) to 57 deaths per thousand in 2005-06 (NFHS-III).

(b) The State-wise details of malnutrition among 0-3 years children and Infant Mortality Rate based on NFHS-III survey are placed in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See* below).

(c) The Government is seized of the problem of malnutrition and is implementing a number of schemes throughout the country, which directly or indirectly improve the nutritional status of women & children. Some of these are as under:

(i) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme (Ministry of Women & Child Development);

The steps taken in the recent past to increase the effectiveness of the delivery of services under ICDS are:

(A) The scheme has been expanded twice in the year 2005-2006 and 2006-2007 during the Tenth Five Year Plan.

(B) The Government has doubled the financial norms for supplementary nutrition from Rs. 1 to Rs. 2/- per beneficiary per day.

(C) From the year 2005-06, 50% cost of supplementary nutrition is also being shared with the States/UTs.

(D) A Central Monitoring Unit (CMU) has been set up at National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD) to monitor the scheme through independent professional organisation, institution in each State/UT. This would be in addition to the monitoring mechanism in place at present.

(E) A National Level Monitoring Committee has also been constituted under the Chairpersonship of M&S (IC), MWCD to oversee the entire functioning of the Scheme and to ensure that the services are delivered to the Target groups in an effective manner and the objectives of the scheme are fulfilled within the overall framework of the ICDS scheme.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(F) Constant emphasis on States to:

Ensure regular supply of supplementary nutrition as per schematic norms:

Ensure effective convergence of health, nutrition, education and safe drinking water services under various programmes.

(ii) National Programme for Nutritional Support to Primary Education (Mid Day Meal Scheme) (Department of School Education & Literacy);

(iii) Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls in 51 districts to provide free foodgrains to undernourished adolescent girls (Ministry of Women & Child Development);

(iv) Nutrition Education and Training Programmes of Food and Nutrition Board (Ministry of Women & Child Development);

(v) Reproductive and Child Health (RCH-II) Programme under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) including:

Maternal Health by promoting institutional deliveries, improved coverage and quality of ante natal care (ANC), skilled care to pregnant women. Post-partum care at Community level.

Immunization.

Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses and malnutrition.

Emphasis on Infant & Young Child Feeding.

Specific Programmes to prevent and combat micronutrient deficiencies of Vitamin A and Iron & Folic Acid through Vitamin A Supplementation for children till the age of 5 years and Iron & Folic Acid Supplementation for preschool children, pregnant and lactating women. (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare);

(vi) National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare);

(vii) Targetted Public Distribution System (Department of Food & Public Distribution);

(viii) Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme/Swajaldhara and Total Sanitation Campaign; National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (Ministry of Rural Development).

These interventions have been made to improve the nutritional status.

Statement-I

Changes in Nutritional Status of Children below 3 years between NFHS-2 & NFHS-3

Sl. No.	State/UT	NFHS -1 (1992-93)	NFHS -2 (1998-99)	Change between NFHS -1& 2 *(in % points)*	NFHS -3 (2005-06)*	Changes between NFHS -2& 3 *(in % points) (arranged in ascending order)*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	States with reduced rate of malnutrition					
1.	Orissa	52.4	54.4	2.0	44.0	-10.4
2.	Maharashtra	51.4	49.6	-1.8	39.7	-9.9
3.	Chhattisgarh	NA	60.8	—	52.1	-8.7
4.	Himachal Pradesh	43.7	43.6	-0.1	36.2	-7.4
5.	Rajasthan	44.3	50.6	6.3	44.0	-6.6
6.	Mizoram	28.4	27.7	-0.7	21.6	-6.1
7.	West Bengal	54.8	48.7	-6.1	43.5	-5.2
8.	J & K	NA	34.5	—	29.4	-5.1
9.	Uttar Pradesh	NA	51.8	—	47.3	-4.5
10.	Uttaranchal	NA	41.8	—	38.0	-3.8
11.	Manipur	26.8	27.5	0.7	23.8	-3.7
12.	Tripura	45.2	42.6	-2.6	39.0	-3.6
13.	Tamil Nadu	45.7	36.7	-9.0	33.2	-3.5
14.	Karñataka	50.6	43.9	-6.7	41.1	-2.8
15.	Punjab	46.0	28.7	-17.3	27.0	-7.7
16.	Delhi	40.9	34.7	-6.2	33.1	-1.6
17.	Andhra Pradesh	45.0	37.7	-7.3	36.5	-1.2
	ALL INDIA	52.0	47.0	-5.0	45.9	-1.1
	States with increased rate of malnutrition					
1.	Goa	34.1	28.6	-5.5	29.3	0.7
2.	Kerala	27.0	26.9	-0.1	28.8	1.9
3.	Sikkim	NA	20.6	—	22.6	2.0
4.	Gujarat	48.1	45.1	-3.0	47.4	2.3
5.	Bihar	NA	54.3	—	58.4	4.1
6.	Assam	49.2	36.0	-13.2	40.4	4.4
7.	Jharkhand	NA	54.3	—	59.2	4.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Nagaland	27.5	24.1	-3.4	29.7	5.6
9.	Madhya Pradesh	NA	53.5	—	60.3	6.8
10.	Haryana	34.6	34.6	0.0	41.9	7.3
11.	Meghalaya	44.4	37.9	-6.5	46.3	8.4
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	38.4	24.3	-14.1	36.9	12.6

*Provisional data (as on Feb. 2007)
(-) denotes reduction in malnutrition: (+) denotes increase in malnutrition

Statement-II

Early Childhood Mortality rates by States

Sl.No.	State/UT	Infant Mortality (per 1000 live birth)
1	2	3
	INDIA	**57.0**
	NORTH	
1.	Delhi	39.8
2.	Haryana	41.7
3.	Himachal Pradesh	36.1
4.	J & K	44.7
5.	Punjab	41.7
6.	Rajasthan	65.3
7.	Uttaranchal	41.9
	Central	
8.	Chhattisgarh	70.8
9.	Madhya Pradesh	69.5
10.	Uttar Pradesh	72.7
	East	
11.	Bihar	61.7
12.	Jharkhand	68.7
13.	Orissa	64.7
14.	West Bengal	48.0
	North East	
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	60.7
16.	Assam	66.1
17.	Manipur	29.7
18.	Meghalaya	44.6

1	2	3
19.	Mizoram	34.1
20.	Nagaland	38.3
21.	Sikkim	33.7
22.	Tripura	51.5
	West	
23.	Goa	15.3
24.	Gujarat	49.7
25.	Maharashtra	37.5
	South	
26.	Andhra Pradesh	53.5
27.	Karnataka	43.2
28.	Kerala	15.3
29.	Tamil Nadu	30.4

SOURCE: National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3)

Establishment of Central University

†*58. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in order to create interest in the students in respect of higher education in the country and to make norms-based higher education world class, the Knowledge Commission has recommended to set up about 1500 Central universities in the country; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the progress made in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. While the National Knowledge Commission (NKC) has projected the need for around 1500 universities, the NKC recommendations do not refer to all universities to be in the Central Sector. During the Eleventh Five Year Plan, subject to its finalization, it is proposed to establish 16 Central Universities in States which do not have any Central University. In addition, 14 World Class Universities are also proposed to be established as Central Universities, details of which are yet to be worked out.

Power projects in Vidarbha

†*59. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of power projects being built by Government, keeping in view shortage of electricity in the Vidarbha region of Maharashtra;

(b) the number of such power projects out of the above, construction work of which is going to be completed within a year;

(c) the power projects where the construction work is getting delayed and the reasons for delays; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.